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An Advertising Comparison

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PRICE ONE CENT.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1888.

TRAINING HANDS AND EYES.

A KEW KETHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN THE NEW YORK SCHOOLS.

Purils to Be Teatructed in Many Deeful Pur suits as a Help to Study—The Girls to Be Taught Sewing and Housekeeping and the Boys the Use of Tools-Modelling Clay as an Ald to Various Studies.

A novel system of manual training, the doption of which carnest men have agitated for several years and which is expected to revolutionize public school education, went into operation on an experimental scale to-

The schools selected for the first illustration of the new method were Grammar School No. 1 and Primary schools Nos. 1, 2 and 14, in the Fourth Ward, and Grammar School No. 43, in the Twelfth Ward.

The Board of Education caused a printed code of instruction to be supplied to each teacher several days ago. The boys and girls, knowing what was going to happen, were in

the liveliest state of excitement and pleasurable anticipation.

The new system, it is explained, must not be confounded with that of industrial work, which is also being agitated. In the lower grades it consists of a few simple helps to the children, causing them to use their hands children, causing them to use their hands and eyes in the ordinary studies hitherto

taught.

In the study of geography, for instance, they will be supplied with flour and water and taught to make chains of mountains in pasts with rivers of real water between them. In arithmetic and geometry the innovations consist of the use of clay in forming curves and triangules and actual blocks of wood to prove their geometrical theorems.

The boys will not be made carpenters or plumbers or iron-workers, nor the girls

The boys will not be made carpenters or plumbers or iron-workers, nor the girls taught the complete art of dressmaking or cooking, but tool-shops and cooking rooms will be provided and much valuable instruction given in the theory of those arts.

The use of the knife, grindstone and jackplane will be taught to the boys in the lowest grade during two hours of each week, and the older pupils will in time be initiated into the mysteries of the saw, the vise, the hammer and nails and the plane. The principles of dovetailing and making joints will be explained by special teachers and in the highest grades finished boxes will be constructed, properly sand-papered and polished.

Two hours per week are set apart for in-

grades finished boxes will be constructed, properly sand-papered and polished.

Two hours per week are set apart for instruction to the girls in sewing and hemming, measuring, cutting papers, patterns, and fitting. Two hours weekly are allotted to the theory of cooking, especial attention being given to instruction in the wholesomeness and degree of nutrition in the various articles of food, the care and use of tin, iron and copper utensils, the precautions necessary to prevent verdigris, the principles of comomy in purchasing food, the means of determining the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness and the names of the various kinds of poultry and the joints of meat.

Ample provision has been made for the necessary supplies of materials. Each cooking-room will have a range and set of utensils costing \$300; and \$350 will be appropriated for putting up and supplying each workshop with tools.

Calico and muslin, scissors, needles patterns, &c., will be supplied on requisition to the treaterns in the decembers in the decembers in the decembers in the decembers.

Calico and muslin, seissors, needles pat-terns, &c., will be supplied on requisition to the teachers in the dressmaking classes. An Evenno Wolld reporter called at Grammar School No. 1, in Vandewater street, this morning, where he found carpenters busily engaged fitting up special rooms for the toolmaking and cooking classes. It will be several days before the tools are surflied and everything is in full working order but a beginning has been made in the theoretical teaching of the new plan.

Henry P. O'Neil and Mrs. Mary J. Conklin, the principals of the boys' and girls' departments of this school, have been among

the most prominent advocates of the new method. They spoke very enthusiastically as method. They spoke very enthusiastically as to its future. "Our object," said Mr. O'Neil, "is not so

much to create new studies as to infuse new interest in the teaching of the old studies

interest in the teaching of the old studies, Manual training is to education what the telephone and the telegraph have been in the ordinary business of life.

"By building ranges of mountains on maps, making geometrically shaped models in clay and giving practical illustrations of the use of the needle and the plane we shall be able to give the pupils more useful knowledge in one hour than was possible in two hours under the old system." The Fourth Ward teachers have taken

great interest in the new system. The male teachers have been studying the art of modelling and the use of tools for months, and the ladies have applied themselves. lactics have applied themselves to having everything possible in the way of dressmak-ing and cooking in order to be able to in-telligently instruct their scholars.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.) CINCINNATI, O., Fe. bl. -At a meeting of th Duckworth Club last night the matter of forming a league, composed of Democratic organizations league, composed of Democratic organizations throughout the country came up for discussion. To the club is due the insuguration of the movement. A committee reported having received letters favoring the idea from almost every prominent Democratic club in the country. Particularly did Eastern organizations look kindly upon the scheme. Most of the letters received favored Indianapolis as the point at which to hold a convention of representations from the different clubs looking to the formation of such a league. It was suggested that it might be proper to first learn its opinion of the members of the National Democratic Committee, and the committee having the matter in charge was instructed to confer by mail with Eastern organizations and also call the matter to the attention of the National Committee.

The Bridge Road to Blame.

Thomas Conway, of No. 43 Rutgers street, was repairing the tracks on the Brooklyn Bridge Sept. waen he was struck by one of the engines and 22, when he was struck by one of the engines and fatally injured. Shortly before his death the engineer was discharged, as it was thought that he was to blame for the accident. Edward Peterson, who was with Conway at the time of the accident, told Coroner Lev, and a jury yesterday that about 5 o'elock on the morning of the accident he and the dead man were engaged in repairing one of the tracks, and that the trains were not using the cable, but were being drawn by engines. The one which struck Conway did not whistle as it approached. The jury found that Conway was killed through the negligence of the engineer and held the bridge road responsible for the accident.

New York Markets.

New York Markets.

Wheat.—The market was somewhat heavier than usual to-day, and apeculation was practically at a standard. May contracts were quoted at 915c a 92c during the forence. Cables showed oc change in the foreign markets, and nothing was long in cash wheat.

COTTON.—Tutures were steady at the opening of market to-day at obchanged prices. Quotate Fett., 10.88; March. 10.64; April., 10.70; 10.77; Juna. 10.83; July, 10.85; Aug., 10.85; 1.0.40; Sutsequently there was an advanced twest points on increased local buying. The part is firmly held.

Forts.—Healking sales as well as discouraging accounts sent coffee down 28 to 49 points. Health and May at 11.80.

and a mus.—On was quiet and comparatively would lay, and withsulght fluctuations between there was little to attract a speculative rariy in the afternoon prices advanced

BURIED ALIVE ON THE MOUNTAIN.

Herrible Fate of Six Canadian Pacific Rail way Track-Clearers.

FFECIAL TO THE WORLD.1
WINNIPEG, Mau., Feb. 1.—There is no doubt that the Canadian Pacific Railroad will always be subjected to most serious interruption of traffic every winter in the mountains by the enow and land slides. The millions expended in building the snow sheds seem so far to have had very little effect. Serious accidents occur with great frequency. Particulars rarely reach the public, owing to the control the company has of the wires and to strict censorship exercised over despatches. The

only way the public learn anything is by the nonarrival of trains. The fact that no through train from the Pacific has arrived here for three days caused inquiries to be made, and it was learned that serious land slides had occurred last Saturday

that serious land sides had occurred last Saturday at Pallouser, a point in the mountains some distance west of the Columbia River.

It appears that a hig Chinook wind prevailed in the mountains, causing many snow-slides and seriously in erfering with traffic by sweeping away portions of the ro-d. Wrecking trains were sent Saturday night from the nearest divisional point to clear the track for traffic. Men had been working away for several hours and had the task almost competed, when a terrible avalanche of snow and land gathered and using sweeping down the mountain side. Two men of the gain of eight saw the danger in time to escape, but the others were caught. By crouching close to the mountain near the track they avolved being struck by the avalanche, but they were buried and wedged in under thirty or forty feet of snow. The two companions who escaped proceeded to the nearest station and gave the alarm. In a short time all the available men were pressed into service and sent down to

who escaped proceeded to the nearest station and gave the alarm. In a short time all the available men were pressed into service and sent down to dig out the entombed men. Toey worked with vigor for hours, and after digging down afteen feet the cries and moans of the buried men could be heard. It was impossible to distinguist any words, but the laborers knew the objects of their search were in awful agony.

After vigorous efforts of another half hour the head of the first man was reached. He was a section man named Robertson, and was unconscious. He revived after restoraities were applied, but for a long time there was little hope that he would recover. He was very weak, and moaned as if the pressure of a mountain was upon him. Three other men were soon found. One, who was in a nook in the mountain, fared pretty well, but the other two or turee, there being some uncertainty as to the exact number. It is hoped they will be safe, as they succeeded in getting into a crevice in the rock. Medical assistance was quickly sent down to the men, who were conveyed to a hospital in the mountains provided for that pursoes. The railway company is quite at a loss now how to combat these land and show shides, which, owing to the prevalence of Chinook winds, occur with alarming frequency every winter. prevalence of Chinook winds, occur with alarmin frequency every winter.

HE CREPT INSIDE THE CARCASS.

Farmer Saved from the Blizzard by

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.] SIOUX FALLS, Dak. , Feb. 1. -The biggest author tic blizzard story of the season comes from Aurora County. When the great storm of the 12th inst. swept over that country Eric Johnson, a farmer near Plankinton, was watering his cattle some dis tance from his buildings. He used his utmost exertions to drive his cattle home, but without avail, as very anortly they as well as himself were exhausted. Among the drove of cattle was a very large ox, waich soon became bewildered and lay down to die close to where Johnson was floundering in the snow. At that moment Johnson, who was making frantic efforts to save himself, was sezed with an inspiration which impelled him to quickly kill the ox, disembowel him and crawi in side. After drawing the sides of the stomach to gether he was completely sheltered from the terring storm by the warm carcass of the ox and

When morning dawned, however, and he endeavored to crawl out of his peculiar habitation, he discovered to his horror that the ox was frozen

deavored to crawl out of his peculiar habitation, he discovered to his horror that the ox was frozen solid, his knife outside, and himself a secure prisoner. He kept up a shouting at intervals until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when his cries were heard by parties who were searching for his frozen body, and he was helped out, none the worse for his peculiar experience.

ABERDEEN, Dak., Jan. Al.—News of the freezing to death of two Gerr farmers of Campbell County, named Fred Zeorge Corment, on Monday, has reached here. While walking from La Grace to Mound City they lost their way, became exhausted, lay down to sleep and perished. Their bodies were found the next day.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 31.—The latest reports from the mountains indicate there has been great loss of life on the Canadian Pacific owing to show silues. Passengers arriving on trains from Calgary bring meagre particulars of the disaster. Strong Chinook winds have been prevailing for the past week and all along the lite from Donaid to Glacter snow has been coming down on the track in tremendous quantities. Near Paliner station, British Columbia, several men were caught in a slide. Only one was dug out alive and he was so basily brussed and injured that he is not expected to recover.

VESTIBULE TRAINS IN COURT.

The Pullman and Wagner Companies Con tending for the Right to Run Them. ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD, 1

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Sir George M. Pullman and Vice-President W. H. Webb, of the Wagner Steeping-Car Company, tilted in the United States Court esterday over the right to run vestibule trains. There was a great array of lawyers on both sides. The case arose from the New York Central putting vestibule cars on its limited express between New York and Chicago. The cars were made and owner by the Wagner Company. Mr. Pullman claimed hat he owned , the exclusive right to make and operate such cars by virtue of a patent issued Nov.

Mr. Webb, in reply, claimed that the vestibul train was known, in use and patented long before rain was known, in use and patented long before Pullman had adopted it; that the Pullman patent was granted without careful examination by the examiner, and that it was an infringment on prior patents. He named sixteen patents granted in England and hipeteen in the United States which England and nineteen in the United States which are calins embody all the principles of the Pullman vestibule train. Some of these patents had been used on the Michigan Centra, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. The Wagner Company had run these vestibule trains as early as August, 187, while the Pullman Company didn't get its patent until Nov. 18, 1887. He also claimed that the same or a similar idea had been in use by the Naugatuck, the Housatonic, the Boston and Providence and the Camiera and Amboy Kailway companies for years before the Pullman patent was granted. The case was not decided.

The New Jersey Mill Strike Not Ended. The result of the meeting on Monday night of the girl strikers at Kearny, N. J., and the delegation from the New York Workingwomen's Association has been to strengthen the hands of the striktion has been to strengthen the hands of the strik-ers. Before the girls meet again a committee from the New York society will visit the O. N. T., factory in Kearny and endeavor to have the com-pany reliastic the girls who are still out. The same committee will also confer with the mana-ger of Miner's Newark Theatre, for the purpose of arranging a benefit performance. It is and that the committee will demand of the management of Clerk's Mills that they fulfil their promise to take back all the strikers unconditionally or the general boycott on the thread may be declared. The strikers who are out deny emphatically that the strike is ended.

Brooklyn News at a Glance. In the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, this morning Judge Moore denied a motion to have "butch" Miller, whe is jointly indicted with Greenwall for the murder of Lyman S. Weeks, released from jail. A kerosens lamp, which Henry Mayers was carrying in his store, at 10 Flushing avents, Brooklyn, has evening, fell from his hands and explored. A fire ensued, which caused a loss on building and furniture of \$8,300.

FOUR WOMEN WERE KILLED.

A BIG DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT AT BUFFALO AFLAME.

Raynes, Heneger & Co.'s Store, with Stock Valued at \$3,000,000, on Fire-Within Thirty Minutes the Establishment Was All Ablage-The Women Seen Calling for Help Just Before the Front Wall Fell.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.] BUFFALO, Feb. 1 .- At 11.40 to-day fire broke out in the engine-room of Barnes, Hengerer & Co.'s dry-goods establishment, the largest in Western New York.

In thirty minutes, so fierce was the fire. the entire Main street front, 200 feet in width, foll.

Four women were seen at an upper floor of the Pearl street side waving their hands for help. They certainly perished. At 12.20 Glenny's crockery building, the

Academy of Music and a dozen adjacent buildings were threatened. The entire department seems inadequate to cope with the fire.

The store was a new one, and contained stock valued at \$3,000,000. G. C. Barnes, the head of the firm, is in New York.

TO ABOLISH ALL "TRUSTS."

Stringent Provisions of the Bill Prepared by the Tammany Hall Committee.

The Tammany Hall Committee appointed to draft a bill to prevent such combinations as are known as "trusts" is in session this afternoon at the office of Gen. Roger A. Prvor, at 18 Wall street.

The committee consists of Gen. Pryor George H. Forster, Robert E. Deyo T. C. T. Crain and W. W. Cook, Gen.

T. C. T. Crain and W. W. Cook. Gen. Pryor has prepared the bill, and after it has been [passed upon by the committee it will be sent to Albany, and every effort will be made to have it become a law.

The measure contains many of the provisions of the bill introduced in Congress by Congressman Rayner, of Maryland. It provides that it shall not be lawful for any individuals, bodies, combinations or corporations to agree upon any monopoly price for articles of merchandise or food or to enter upon any contact, that will bind them to sell goods, fuel or food at any stated price.

It forbids the formation of any kind of trust or pool, and will be in the interests of consumers and against corporate monopolies and combined capitalists.

HE SAW STEVENS CLUB MULLIGAN. J. Greensenn Testifies in Brooklyn Police Trial.

The examination of witnesses for the defense in the trial of Patrolman Cassius R. Stephens, of Brooklyn, was continued this norning.

Policeman Gelhart, who was sent to assist Stevens in arresting young Mulligan, testified that the dead man was an associate of a crowd

that the dead man was an associate of a crowd of young men who were known as the "Cat's Alley Gang." Numerous complaints had been made of this gang.

William J. Mannering said that he saw Stevens and Mulligan together at the time that the assault took place. Mulligan had his head down. He appeared to be trying to bite Stevens's hand. Mulligan made a blow at Stevens, a struggle ensued and both fell to the ground.

William J. Greensean did not know Mulligan or Stevens. He saw Mulligan resist a policeman and strike him in the face. Stevens retainted with his club.

DIFFERS FROM THE MAYOR AGAIN.

Mr. Gibbens, of the Electrical Control Board. Thinks the Poles Can Be Removed.

Electrical Control Commissioner Gibbens has ritten a long tetter to Mayor Hewitt taking issue with him on his assertion that the poles upon hich wires are stretched cannot be removed from the streets because there is no money available for that purpose. Mr. Gibbens says no money is necessary, and even if it is the Bureau of Encum brances can do the work. He says the bill passed

necessary, and even if it is the Burcau of Encumbrances can do the work. He says the bill passed by the Legislature was prepared by the legal authorities of the city, that subways have been provided of great capacity and the telegraph and telephone companies are consistently carrying out the spirit of the underground act, but some of the electric-light companies, whose wires are a menace to life and properly, have placed no wires in the subways provided for them, nor have they removed a single pole, and unless compulsory measures are adopted they will not do so.

Mr. Gibbens does not think it possible that the Burcau of Encumbrances is prevented by lack of money to perform its legitimate functions, as he is informed that \$25,000 was appropriated for its use during the year 1888. Only a small portion of this sum will be required to "read the electric-light companies a lesson which they will not soon forget," and the Commissioner can scarcely imagine, in view of the importance of the matter, why the Mayor "hesitates to order the carrying out of the reasonable request made to him by the Board of Electrical Control." He wants to know whether it is true or not "that this work is more important than the removal of dead trucks and barbers" poles and such other triging matters as the Bureau of Encumbrances usually occupies Itaelf with." "As a matter of fact, "Mr. Gibbens says, "the excuse than money has been appropriated for this work is no excase," as poles and wires are valuable, and the first attempt of the local authorities to r-move them would be a signal to the companies to act and preserve their property. Or the only might contract with some person to perform the work for the value of the poles and wires should the companies.

He says it is clearly the Mayor's duty to proceed in the matter at once and do his utmost to enforce the provisions of the Legislaure which he is sworn to obey, and which he requested the Legislaure to obey, and which he requested the Legislaure to intrust him with. If he does not proceed the responsibility will indoubtedly be attributed to the Mayor's neglect, and the many occasions wherein you have previously opposed the work of the Board will undoubtedly he recalled, "says the Commissioner. He then recalls Mayor Hewitt's action in seeking to influence legislation on the subject of the subways, which had resulted in the Board being deprived of a portion of its power which had been transferred to the local authorities, and the consequence, he says, "is lo-day apparent in the failure of those local authorities to perform the obligation they then took upon themselves."

After some criticism of Mayor Hewitt's attitude owards the Board of Eigstrical Control, Mr. Gibbens concludes: "No?" or half a dozen reforms which you can suggest—not to speak of carrying out—would reflect page credit upon your administration than the fight settlement of this troublesome problem. The Board of Eigetrical Control has done its part; let the local authorities now do theirs."

A Bull Ring for the Partities. He says it is clearly the Mayor's duty to proceed

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]
EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 1.—Parties in this city are endeavoring to have the perspective Kilrain-Sullivan mill come off in Paso del Norte, Mexico, just across the Rio Grande from El Paso. A letter just across the Rio Grande from El Paso. A letter from Richard K. Fox says that should Kilrain and Sullivan arrange a meeting he will place the matter of selecting Paso del Norte before them as a very available and favorable place of meeting. It is proposed to have the battle fought in the large ampatheatre in which the bull fights are given. This structure will hold about 5,000 people, and the parties interested think they could fill it with spectators at \$5 apiece. THE LEAGUE OF THE ROSE.

A Cunndlan Association Which Proposes t Compass Herculean Tasks.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 1.—The League of the Rose, which is yet in its infancy, is a national society modelled after the Primrose League, o England, and was started at Ottawa last summer Its object is "to maintain religion, liberty and the British Empire," so the prospectus says. It include men and women of every class in its ranks.

The principles of the league are as follows: The on ty of the British Empire; one sovereign, one language and one code of common law and pro cedure; the secondency of the British Empire in the councils of the world; the maintenance in England and in Canada, so far as cir Engiand and in Canada, so far as cir cumstance will permit, of the constitution under which England has grown to be what she is; monarchical government against republicanism; religion against athelm; the joint maintenance of an imperial army and havy able to protect the commercial interests of the Britisa Empire; the rights of labor and the rights of property; civil and religious liberty, but apprintal rulers must cease to make the arm of the State the tool of intolerance and aggranoizement; freedom for the religious instruction and education of children, but no separate achoose.

As yet little has been heard of this society beyond the limits of Ottswa and its ultimate success, at least in the hands of the promoters, is very prob-iematical. If the existence of the British Empire depends upon it, its dismemberment may be looked for stany moment. It is acnounced now that the League of the

It is announced now that the League of the Rose threatens to institute prosecutions against all parties whom they can prove guilty of having contributed to the "plan of campaign" or other similar funds. They say that such contributions are illegal in any part of the British Empire.

SHE FAVORS THE MURDERER. Mrs. Metcall's Testimony at the Inquest o

Her Husband's Beath, ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD. !

ROME, N.Y., Feb. L -An inquest was held in th case of Morton Metcalf, who was shot by Virgii Jack son on the steps of his house. Jackson was talking with Mrs. Metcalf, when her husband came out an called him several barsh names. In the scume that followed Jackson fired three shots, two of which took effect, and Metcalf died shortly after being carried into the house. Frederick Wesmouth test fied that he saw the murder from his store. E. J. Prancisco testified that Jackson came home Sunday afternoon with a constable. "He gave me his revolver, saying: "lake it, it has done damage enough. I have shot Morton Metcaif and don't know how it will end." He claimed that Metcaif beyan the row."

Mrs. Metcaif testified that she walked home from

Mrs. Metcalf testified that she walked home from church with Jackson on Sunday afternoon and that her husband, seeing them together, came out and raised a row, cailing Jackson names. He took Jackson by the hair and tried to choke him. Jackson then shot him three times. She said Jackson did the shooting and it was in self-defense. When the District-Attorney asked her long she had been intimate with Jackson ahe refused to answer because it would disgrace her, as she said. Many other similar questions she refused to answer on the same ground.

During an interview with Mrs. Metcalf her face wore a peculiar sort of smile. She showed no sorrow for the death of her husband nor any emotion. She is the only sine besides Jackson who says her husband tried to choke him. Metcalf and Jackson were both men of about forty, and from respectable families.

IT WAS OLD LOVE'S VICTORY.

And So a Soldier Weeps Over an Absent and Fickle Sweetheart.

Detective Groden, of Castle Garden, told a WORLD reporter yesterday of one of his detective experiences. Martha Nickodemus, a oright young woman twenty years of age, arrived at Castle Gar den last week from Germany on the North German Lloyd steamer Kmr. She was accompanied by soldierly looking young fellow named Franz Ver meir, to whom she was betrothed. Veameir took West Thirtieth street. Tuesday afteracon Detec-tive Groden was approached by a sorrowful-looking fellow, who had a tale of the fickl-ness of woman ready for his ears. When he left Germany, about ready for his ears. When he left Germany, about two years ago, to seek his fortune in America, he left behind him a young girl who had promised to be raithful to him. Ogdential—for that was his name—to show his constancy for the girl, sent her to a private school to complete her education, and since he has been in this country he claims to have sent her various sums of money. She sent him loving and affectionate letters. This young girl was Martha, who arrived last week with her soldier beau.

The detective accompanied the weary lover to the house where his faithless sweetheart was living. When she saw her lover she became engaged, and

the house where his faibless sweetheart was living. When she saw her lover site became enraged, and would not listen to his recital of her vows. Ogdenthal went down on his knees and in eloquent words besought the girl to abendon the soldier and accompany him to his home in Rosendale, Mass. His words won her heart, and the detective, who of course knows all about it, says the old lovelight returned to her eyes. She embraced Ogdenthal and the connectured for Rosendale, where they will be married. The soldier bowed his head and went.

INDORSED BY THE PRESIDENT.

But Seeking a Divorce from Her Husband

ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD. CHICAGO, Feb. 1. -Mrs. Ida May Ordway was etitioner for a divoice here yesterday. She was married in Schenectady, N. Y., December 18 1886. She says ber husband is a drunkard and has isso. She says her husband is a drunkard and has shamefully treated her in many ways; that he has repeatedly choked and threatened to shoot her; that he frequents houses of vice and associates with vile characters, &c.

Mrs. Ordway's maiden name was Ida May Forester. Her parents were well acquainted with President Cleveland in former days, and prior to her marriage Miss Forester went to Washington to reserve a position in the Treatener Deserve.

I know this young lady's father and mother, but Nov. 10, 1880.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

With this letter the young lady was given a portion, but never entered upon her duties, as your Ordway came along and made her a bride.

Parillet Reilly a Wreck.

James Reilly, an ex-prize-fighter and broken down sport, better known as ' Seddons's Mouse, morning charged with being drunk and disorderly on Third avenue last night. Rebly as a thorough wreck. When asked what he had to say, the "Mouse" began a rambling largop. To stop it, Judge Murray discharged sum. was a prisoner in the Yorkville Police Court the

Washington News Notes.

Secretary Endicett, who is now in Boston, is expected return to Washington to-day or to-morrow. It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the optones in the jubble debt for January amounts to \$15. The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill has been completed by the House Committee. It appropriate \$4,083,342.

84,083,342.
The House Committee on Commerce will give a bearing next Friday to Judge Dely, of New York, and other nterested persons on the Nicaragua Canal bill. nterested persons on the Susragua Canal till.
Freederick B. Dodge, of Michigan, has been appointed
Division Supermitendent of Kaliway Mail Service, with
headquarters at Clerviand, vice John M. Baker, reeigned.
First Comptroller Durham has decided that per diem
employees are the only class of public supplyress who are
entitled to extra compensation for work performed on
legel hilidays. This mension, however, does not apply
to the District of Columbia. The total number of haient applications filed during the last calendar year was 41,183, and the number of pateints usued 22,92; The gross receipts of the depar-ment were \$1,145,509, and the expenditures \$994,472, leaving a net surplus of \$150,857.

It is stated, as a matter of interest in connection with the a leged delay in public printing, that the Senate document room has received printed copies of all bills introduced into exter House up to Monday last and has them completely indeased for use and reference.

Lawyer Howe Begins Summing Up - for D'Andrea.

The Character of the Chief Accusing Witness Attacked.

Ciniming that the Prisoner Was a Good So and, Therefore, Could Not be a Murderer-His Relations with Chiara Cignarale Those of a Cousin, Not of a Lover-The Husband's Brutality Declared the Cause of the Murder - New Evidence Ruled Out.

Baron Magri, the dwarf, and Abe Hummel the intellectual giant, were among the earliest arrivals in Judge Gildersleeve's court this morning to attend the trial of Antonio d'Andrea

"Why don't you grow?" asked the little lawyer, patronizingly patting on the head the nobleman, who piped back in his shrill treble that he wouldn't have to grow much to o'ertop his questioner, if the lawyer would cut of a portion of the high heels of his shoes.

This bit of comedy over, the real tragedy business began with the arrival of Judge Gildersleeve and a resumption of the trial of the

dersleeve and a resumption of the trial of the prisoner for complicity in the killing of the husband of Chiara Cignarale.

It had been announced that the case for both the people and the defense was closed last night, but Assistant District-Attorney Davis asked to introduce the evidence of Detective Sergts, Tessaro and Perazza in rebuttal of the witness Lombardi, regarding the relations existing between D'Andrea and Mrs. Cignarale at the Forsyth street place.

Mr. Howe objected to reopening the case, but said that he would admit all that Mr. Davis wanted to prove.

Davis wanted to prove.

Judge Gildersleeve refused to reopen the case, and Mr. Howe began to sum up for the defense.

He dwelt upon the fact that his client had been proved a good son and asked if a good son could be a bad man. He was a hard-working boy who was certainly sending his earnings to his mother in Italy. It was de-nied that D'Andrea had any part or interest in the killing.

nied that D'Andrea had any part or interest in the killing.

The District-Attorney had proved that D'Andrea was miles away at the time and did not know of the occurrence until told of it some time after. His actions after that were explained as but the natural results of the relationship of the two, and Mr. Howe denied most positively that that relationship was other than should properly exist between consins.

This, he claimed, the District-Attorney had This, he claimed, the District-Attorney had also proved when he showed that Chiara Cignarale had reason for killing her husband for his brutality towards her and not because of unholy love for her cousin, the prisoner. He insisted that there were but two witnesses in the case—De Mauro Morro, for the people, and the prisoner.

The character of the people's witness was torn to shreds, while Mr. Howe cited the descen worths' sarch of the descent we had

torn to shreas, while Mr. Howe cited the eleven months' search of the detectives both here and in Italy, which failed to elicit aught detrimental to the reputation of D'Andrea. On the other hand the defense had been able to secure the best certificates of character.

JUSTICE DUFFY AMONG THE GOATS.

He Recounts Incidents of Travel in Florida and lankes Things Hum in Harlem. "I am glad to see you," said Justice Duffy to a little knot of reporters that gathered in

upon his first appearance in Harlem, "I spent two days and three nights in Washington, where I believe I saw almost

front of the bar of justice to bid him well

Washington, where I believe I saw almost every prominent politician. Sunset Cox and Tim Campbell are are looking well and hard at work. From Washington I went to Richmond, where there was sleighing.

"At Jacksonville people were bundled up in overcoats. I saw a steamboat bearing a placard: 'This Steamer is bound for Enterprise.' I asked where that was, and was told that it was 250 miles further up the St. John's River—that is due south. I determined to go in search of warmer weather and found it.

"At St. Augustine the hotels are magnifi-"At St. Augustine the hotels are magnifi-cent. I shot no alligators. In fact, I didn't

"The whites in the South are industrious and it seemed to me prosperous. A great deal of the enterprise in the towns is the re-sult of the efforts of Northern men. I knew most of the journalists down there. One of them introduced me to the Mayor of Jack-sonville, whom I found to be an old school-

mate.
"The negroes seem to prefer the towns
One sees crowds of them collected around the railway stations, gaping at the trains."

Justice Duffy looks the picture of health, and made things hum in court.

She Didn't Knew It Was a Divorce. Lawyers Barnum and Rebbann, counsel for Mr W. Elizabeth H. Quackenbush, applied to Judge Andrews, in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, to have the decree of limited givorce obtained by George Quackenbush against their client set aside the couple were married in 1879 and have two colli-dren. Mr. Quackenbush is an employee of the American Express Company. On May 35 last Mrs. Quackenbush left her husband. Some days later, the met him by appointment in Tompkins Square. Then she told him she would return to him if he would go to housekeeping and not live any longer with his mother. He agreed and told her she would receive some legal papers, but to pay no attention to them. The papers came and she did as directed. Next also was informed that her husband had ob-stined a divorce. Counsel for Mr. Quackenbush opposed the inotion, and stated that the wife knew perfectly well what was going on, and that her nusband had not deceived her. Decision we re-served.

Shall This City Cinim Its War Fur ? This city sold \$1,000,000 of bonds in 1861 and handed the proceeds over to the Government, through the Union Defense Committee, for war purposes. These bonds and interest, amounting to purposes. These bonds and interest, amounting to \$2,998,608,73, have since been paid, but the Government has paid back to the city only \$104,428,79 of the amount. As the Government has since paid to other cities and bistes the money ruled in this way, Mayor Hewitt thinks that this city should also put in a claim, and for this purpose Aiderman Conking yesterday off-red a resolution requesting the Representatives from this State in Congress to bring the matter before the N-tional Legislature and have the money refunded. The resolution was sent to the Finance Committee, with instructions to prepare a bill providing for such refunding, which will be sent to Congress.

Fined for Counting After an Accident. Charles Blake, of #2:1 First avenue; Louis Mane on, of 2265 First avenue, and John Hoyt, of 232 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, were gast the students are seventeent acres, were inced \$i\$ apiece in the Harism Police Court by Jus-tice Duffy to-day for coasting down the hill at One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Fourth arenue. An accident bappened on the hill the day before resterday and two ladies were severely hurt. Since then coasting has been prohibited.



ENGINEER HEWITT. He Illustrates the Delights of an ground Road.

ENTERING FOR THE BIG RACE, The List of Starters in the Go-As-You-Please

Grewing Larger. Among the latest entries in the six-day go as-you-please, which commences just after midnight of next Sunday afternoon in Madison Square Garden, are Ben Curran, the veteran; H. Williams, who made more than five hundred mites in the race for the Rose belt; Merritt Stout, who is six feet three inches tail, and who says that he can travel four and a half miles an hour for 142 consecutive hours; Dan Herty, Peter Golden, who is trained by the Coogan Brothers, champion carsmen of the Charles River; John Sullivan, of Bangor, Mo., and William Henry, of Danbury, Conn.

Peter Panchot will arrive from Philadelphia to-morrow. He is backed by Jesse Foster. He writes that he is glad to have another try with Albert. Steve Brodie's unknown turns out to be Gus Guerrero. He will be forced to the utmost.

Noremac, who has put up his own money, will arrive from Columbia, Pa., where he has been training, to-night. Archibald Sinclair, the latest English arrival, came over on the Germania Monday. He is 5 feet 8 inches tall. He is very confident of being heard from on the last days. veteran: H. Williams, who made more than

SHE DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.

seph Lochner's Waywardness Brought His

Mother to Her Grave. Mrs. Mary A. Locaner died Monday at No. 123 Chrystic street. At the time of her death her son Joseph was confined in Ludiow Street Jail on the Joseph was confined in Ludiow Street Jail on the charge of embezzing letters from the United to have mails, and neighbors say she died of a broken heart. Yesterday he was convicted in the United States Circuit Court, and about the same time his mother died heartbroken.

Young Lochner is only nineteen years of age

and is bright and intelligent. He is an only son. The attachment between mother and child was very strong, and when, June 18, he passed the civil-service examination for a clerkship in the Post-Office, she was very proud of him. Martin Locaner, the father, smiled with pardonable pride as he told the news to his companions in the clothing establishment of John G. Miller, at No. 147 Grand street, where he has been employed for eighteen years, July 15 the hoy was appointed to a clerkship in the Fourth Division of the General Post-Office. Friday evening, Sept. 16, he did not return hame it. where he has been employed for eighteen years. July 15 the hoy was appointed to a cierkship in the Fourth Division of the General Post-Office. Friday evening, Sept. 16, he did not return home in the evening. Perhaps he had been detained on account of a press of work, his mother said.

It was nearly 10 o'doock when the father descended the stairs on an errand. At the foot of the stairs he met Post-Office Inspectors Dosser and Booth and a policeman. The officers explained their mission, and the father accompanied them to the rooms. When they entered Mrs. Lochner looked up expectantly, evidently thinking to see her boy. She divined the truth later, and when the unspectors, in their search through the apartments, found twenty-five letters in the boy's room, she became hysterical. For some time special delivery letters had been missed. A watch was set upon the clerks in the main office and Joseph was finally arrested. When the inspectors arrested him twenty-one special delivery and seven ordinary letters were found in his pockets. Three of the letters contained money—one a check for \$7 and another a draft for \$184. Resides these were found baggage checks and theatre tickets. A number of love lettere furnished a solution to his fail.

The mother paid her last visit to her son in Ludlow Street Jail a week ago. She returned home and went to her bed. Up to this time her grief was unceasing. Sitting in the room she would mean for hours, but later on she became quiet and did not shed a tear. Nothing could rouse her, and the neighbors said her heart was breaking. The women was at around the coffin last night said: "Joe was her heart and his ruin killed her." The mother's face was peaceful in the comi. She will be buried to-day in Calvary Cemetery. The son made an appeal to the Court to be permitted to attend the funeral, but it is doubtful if it will be granted.

Going About with a Bleeding Head. James Heffernan, age thirty-eight years, of 6 Cherry street, was found wandering in a dazed condition in Second avenue last night. He had two scale wounds that were bleeding a good deal. In the Yorkville Court this morning he was remanded to give the police a chance to find out how he was injured.

Peter Pringle Gets William Hughes. Detective Peter Pringle, of the Milwaukee police, went to the Jefferson Market Court this morning and got possession of William Hughes, who is accused of the murder of Sim Howard at Milwaukee on Oct. 27. Then the started for Wisconsin with Huges.

Talk Among the Workers.

The Junior Plumbers' Association will give it annual bail at Clarendon Hall on April 5. The plane-makers enaged Clarendon Hall last night for their ball, which will take place in April. Cabinet-Makers' Union No. 7 met last night in Clarendon Hall. Work was reported fair for union

The Paper-Hangers' Union held its regular meeting ast night. All the members were reported at work. The delegates of the various organizations repre

sented in the Miscellaneous Section report business brisk and work pleutiful.

The Brotherhood engineers on the Pittaburg di-vision of the Pennsylvania Kailroad have asked for an advance in wages and a change in hours.

vision of the Pennsylvania Railroad have asked for an advance in wages and a change in hours.

The Pidelity Association of Harness-Makers, the German-American Carpenters' Union and the Tin and Siace Roofers' Union meet in Clarendon Hail building this evening.

An Italian organization known as the Italo Americano Carbonari, at a meeting last night, condemned District Assembly 49 for suspending Italian local assembles last year during the cool-handlers' sirke. Italians present assorted-nat fifty families were left on the verge of starvation through the strike, and that 49 refused to aid them.

The Miscellaneous Section of the Central Labor Union has apprinted a committee, to act in conjunction with similar committees of the other actions, for the purpose of arranging a concert for the benefit of the Reading Railroad strikers. The musical unions represented in the section will attend to the musical portion of the affair.

Foreign contract labor is again the subject of discussion in some of the trades-anions. Efforts are to be directed against imported musicals, laborers and others who are brought from Europe by agents and padrones and kept in a state of slavery until they settle exorbitant charges made for their passage and for obtaining work for them.

Edition.

WILL THEY INDICT THE L ?

THE GRAND JURY AGAIN INVESTIGATING THE KILLING OF MRS. SHEA.

Brakeman John Cleary's Indictment Looked For-A Presentment Against the Company Also Expected-Inquiring Into the Precautions to Protect Life and Limb on the Elevated Rands.

The Grand Jury to-day continued their consideration of the case of J. Cleary, the young brakeman of the elevated road, in attempting to board whose car Mrs. Kate Shean was. killed on Jan. 10. Cleary was arrested yesterday and committed to the Tombs.

The Grand Jury had the case before them on Monday, and Cleary was then examined as a witness. Though no indictment for manslaughter in the second degree, under which the killing of Mrs. Shean comes, was reported to the Court, the Grand Jury, as a preliminary and precautionary measure, directed the arrest of Cleary.

The influence arising from the continued consideration of the case is that the question of the advisability of indicting other of the employees of officers of the Manhattan Rail way Company jointly with Cleary is being discussed.

Mrs. Shean attempted to get on a train at the Ninety-third street station in Ninth avenue, on the night of Jan. 10, and the testimony of passengers who witnessed the incident is to the effect that Cleary slammed the gate in her face just as the train started. The woman grasped the gate and was drawn in between the car and the station platform, thrown to the rails, run over and instantly

killed.

It is certain that an indictment will be ordered against Cleary, but whether others of the officers or employees of the road are to be indicted also is to be determined to-day, probably.

The section of the Penal Code under which an indictment will probably be found is section 195, which reads as follows:

A person who, by any act of negligence or mis-cop of the abusiness or employment in which he is to gaged, or in the use or management of any machinery, animals or property of any kind, in-trusted to his care or under his control, or by any

It will be seen from this that the Grand Jury may inquire into the sufficiency of the rules of the railroad company, their propriety and the matter of precautions taken to prevent loss of life, and if they determine that there has been negligence, they may indict whomever they may find responsible for such negligence.

such negligence.

Juvenile Robbers Unearthed in Chicago. [SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]
CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—On Tuesday night two officers discovered, under a sidewalk near Wentworth discovered, under a sidewalk near Wentworth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, the rendezvous of a gang of boy thleves. The place was guarded by a thirteen-year old boy named James Dynes, who drew a revolver on the officers and commanded them to halt. The boy was disarmed and marched to the station-house. The underground room contained all sorts of plunder, the results of many petty robberies walch have occurred recently in the neighborhood. The other members of the gang have not yet been captured.

Gen. Sheridan's Reception in Boston

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]
BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Gen. Phil H. Sheridan arrived in Boston via the New York and New England Rallin Boston via the New 1 ora and New England Rais-road at 7.40 o'clock this morning. He was not at the station by Gen. Griffin, Col. Rand and other officers of the Loyai Legion, whose guest he will be during his stay in this city. As the carriage con-taining the General passed the Common he ro-ceived a salute from Battery A. This evening he will be present at the meeting of the Loyai Legion. Thursday noon he will receive the citizens of Bos-ton in Faneui Hall.

Furnaces Suffering for Coal. READING, Pa., Feb. 1.—Of the forty-nine furnaces within twenty-live miles of this place, ninenaces within twenty-five miles of this place, nineteen have gone out of blast since the miners' strike
was inaugurated, because the coal supply was exhausted. Nearly all the others are using bituminous
coal and coke. Three or four others are expected
to go out of blast this week because no more anthracite coal is obtainable. Of those already out of
blast it is estimated that they turned out weekly
fully 3,000 tons of pig-iron before the sigiler buting the past twenty-four hours the telas mipmens
of coal from the mining regions was 150 cars.

Italian "Scab" Hund-Sewers Discharged ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD. ROCKLAND, Mass., Feb. 1.—The Italian hands sewers who were recently employed by Wright & Richardson to take the place of the strikers, word discharged yesterday, and the strike is as yet un-

A Boy Fatally Injured While Consting.

ANBONIA, Coun., Feb. L.—Charies Nelson, aged eight, with his brother was coasting on Fourth street Tuesday night when they ran into a sleigh. Charles Nelson will probably die. Tener Silva's Property Attached. The property of Eloi Sliva, a tenor with the ha-tional Opera Company, has been attached by Judge

Andrews, of the Surreme Court, in a suit brought by Ludwig M. Ruben for \$254. Ruben claims the amount as commission for the collection of \$5,000 BRIDET. Cat 3ht While Robbing a Store. William Perkins, bartender, aged twenty-five years, was caught in the act of robbing The

Jarenzky's cigar store, at 260 Bowery, at 2 o'clock tals morning. In the Tombs Police Court Justice Power held aim for trial. Warmer, with Rain or Snow.



fresh winds, generally shifting to easterly.

A. M. 1866. 1887. D. A. M. 188 Average for past twenty-four house. 271g deg. Average for corresponding time last year, 28

-Fair weather, followed by light rains or mow; slightly warmer, light to The Weather To-Day.